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THE DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 12½ cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

KENTUCKY.

Subjoined the reader will find a brief but comprehensive and satisfactory statement of the condition of affairs in Kentucky, extracted from the editorial columns of the Louisville Courier of the 30th ult. We have all along marveled at the apparently extraordinary lack of sympathy towards the South displayed by Kentucky. Knowing as we did the fearless, chivalrous, and high-toned character of her sons, and being entirely convinced of her indissoluble connexion with the South by her country and her social institutions, we are free to confess that at the time the Southern States not yet formally admitted into the Confederacy, we thought that Kentucky would be the first to pronounce against the Lincoln Government. At the outset of the war little was looked for from Maryland, while Missouri was considered semi-Abolitionized, but it was confidently believed that Kentucky would not for an instant brook the wyches and shackles which the Lincoln Government had sought to throw around the limbs of the other border States. Profound and universal disappointment, as well as righteous indignation, has been the result of the strange and unfriendly policy exhibited by Kentucky. And yet we should not censure the people of that State too severely, since they, in a great measure, have been the dupes of a pack of as unprincipled political reprobates as ever led a glorious and gallant commonwealth to the brink of dishonor and destruction. The infamous junta, composed of such sordid and selfish traitors as GUTHRIE, and GARRETT DAVIS, and UNDERWOOD, and MALLORY, and other of the unscrupulous, keen, shrewd, and false-hearted PRENTICE, had by crafty appeals to the patriotism and ardent Union sentiments of the masses in the interior of the State, so covered and concealed the true issues of the contest, as nearly to involve them blindly and inextricably in the toils spread for them by the Abolition Administration at Washington. If their eyes have been opened in time to avert the menaced ruin and degradation—if a large portion of the people of Kentucky have at length perceived the abyss towards which they were drifting, and are now striving with all their might to escape from the threatened thralldom, they owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to one or two fearless and able journals which have never ceased to raise a warning voice, to point out the true path of duty to the benighted populace, and to expose the insidious and infernal arts employed to allure them into the fell embrace of Lincolnism. Foremost among these intrepid vindicators of right and justice is the Louisville *Courier*. That excellent sheet is entitled to the loftiest panegyric for its indefatigable and patriotic efforts in behalf of Kentucky and the South.

There is now a gleam of hope for our erring sister. We believe that the people of Kentucky are awakening to the danger which environs them. We are certain they will never submit to be treated as rebellious serfs, and to be held in disgraceful vassalage by the armed myrmidons of the Gorilla Government. A thousand unmistakable indications point to an early, a general and firm resistance to every attempt by Lincoln to effect their subjugation. We have no doubt, however, that the experiment will be tried. Mr. LINCOLN is smitten with judicial blindness, and will apply to Kentucky the same desperate policy which has extinguished Unionism in Maryland, and driven Missouri into open revolution. Look out for stirring events in the West. Kentucky will not linger much longer in the rear of her Southern sisterhood.

It is needless to attempt to disguise the startling fact that Kentucky is on the verge of the most bloody and ferocious civil war. We have earnestly labored to avert this great calamity; but, we fear, in vain. We have in good faith urged the maintenance of neutrality upon Kentucky, not because we are not in favor of the union of our State with the South, but because we supposed that thereby the inestimable blessings of peace might be secured to our people. The policy of neutrality, accepted alike by the Union and States Rights parties, is, however, to be abandoned, and Kentucky is to be compelled to assume the position of an actively loyal or an actively disloyal State.

It has been determined that Kentucky shall remain no longer neutral, but shall at once be actively enlisted in support of the Federal Government. Day by day the Federal authorities are tightening the reins on the people: an embargo has been laid upon their trade; a rigid surveillance is exercised over their persons; a standing army has been established in their midst, and in a few days, it is authoritatively stated, General ANDERSON is to take charge of the Department of Kentucky and Tennessee.

These movements by the General Government indicate that the neutrality of the State is to be disregarded, and that Federal soldiers are to be stationed upon this soil of Kentucky. We have no doubt by the "steamer that sails the programme of the leaders of the Lincoln party in this State. It is supposed that by occupying this city, Covington and Frankfort with a large military force, the back of secession in the State will be broken, and the people will be effectually overawed and subjugated.

The people of Kentucky, however, with the examples of Maryland and Missouri before them, will not tamely submit to the invasion of their soil by Lincoln's soldiery. We are gratified to learn that throughout the entire State Union and Southern Rights men are banding themselves together to protect their homes and firesides, and to drive the ruthless invader from the soil of Kentucky.

The only question now for the people of Kentucky to determine is, whether they will submit to the occupation of the State by Lincoln troops or resist. We have no doubt whatever as to their determination. Resistance to the death will be the watchword throughout the length and breadth of the State. It is true that beforehe Union party has obtained a small majority; but when hostilities are inaugurated, fully one-third of the Unionists in the State will unite for the South. We have no misgivings as to the result in the State. If neutrality is preserved, we shall perform good service for the South in protecting its frontier; if neutrality is abandoned and hostilities inaugurated, Kentucky, without hounding the gong, will promptly unsheath her sword in behalf of the South.

THE PRESIDENCY.—A number of prominent citizens of Alabama have issued an address suggesting a ticket to be voted for in that State for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, at the election on the 6th day of November next. The ticket is composed of gentlemen pledged in favor of President DAVIS and Vice-President STEPHENS. As we anticipate no opposition to these distinguished statesmen, would it not be well for us in Louisiana to dispense with the formality of a nominating convention, and to place in nomination, through the medium of citizens belonging to previous political parties, such gentlemen of worth and intelligence as may be willing to serve as electors. We think that Alabama has set an excellent example, which the other Confederate States may judiciously follow, and thus avoid the trouble of a canvass and the annoyance and expense of all electioneering machinery.

We invite particular attention to the communication of "OBSERVER."

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.—The negro woman Aspasia, whose horrid assassination of three children in the parish of Assumption was related in our columns last week, has been tried, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th inst.

GOOD FOR BATON ROUGE.—During the week ending on the 31st ult the Ladies' Campaign Sewing Society of Baton Rouge received in cash more than a thousand dollars; 59 pairs of blankets; a very large quantity of flat, bandages and other hospital stores; sixty shirts, many dozen pairs of socks, &c., &c.

GEN. JEFF THOMPSON.—The excellent Missouri correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* speaks of this intrepid partisan as follows:

The gentleman is a decided character. He is tall, thin, wiry and active, full of life and energy, sleepless and tireless. He rides a spotted horse which is nimble, often at midnight passes at full speed through our encampment, which he visits in order to consult with our commanding officer. With him is seems that Capt. Bushhead, of the Flying Artillery, is a special favorite. There is much of the mind reading, daring spirit actuating both these men, and when the day of battle dawns, both will be found at the post of honor and of danger. I know nothing of the early history of General Thompson. If he were not born among the Canadaches, and nursed by a catamount, nature's laws have been outraged. A battalion of his own men occupied, on yesterday, the place in which he slept. As soon as we get [illegible] their [illegible] They are ill-clad [illegible] ance much good humor—[illegible] laughing among them than thrice the number of Texans. These men are armed with rifles and shot guns, but one company of the six had muskets and bayonets, these weapons having been taken from the Dutch, who were supplied by the Federal Government, from the St. Louis arsenal.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.—Boston, August 27.—The extensive powder mills, four in number, at New Dorchester, N. H., were blown up this afternoon at half past two o'clock killing nine men. The explosion was terrific, and shook the country four miles around. The mills had a large contract to fill for the Government. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

A Northern Editor Not Lafayetted.

New York, September 4.—The editor of the *Watchman*, at Green Point, Long Island, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Plot to Blow Up the Croton Aqueduct, New York.

The *Herald* reports that a plot has been arranged for the purpose of blowing up the Croton Aqueduct.

Tidings of the C. S. War Steamer Sumter.

The Confederate States war steamer Sumter was seen off the Venezuelan coast on the 15th ult., steering west. Her course would bring her in the track of the Aspinwall steamer.

Her commander, while at Trinidad, expressed his intention of going to Brazil on a cruise for East India merchantmen and California vessels.

From Washington.

New York, September 4.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* at Washington telegraphs that there was no meeting of the Cabinet yesterday.

Movements of the Sumter.

Baltimore, September 4.—A letter from Key West mentions the capture of one of the Sumter's prizes by the Powhatan, having on board a letter bag. Among the letters was found one which describes the movements of the Sumter. The Powhatan had gone in search of the steamer.

Southern Property Seized in New York.

Cincinnati, September 4.—Yesterday the Marshal seized the interest of citizens in the rebel States, in merchandize, now for sale on commission, amounting to $55,000.

North Carolina Union Congressman

Philadelphia, September 4.—A. H. Foster, Union Congressman from North Carolina, has arrived here en route for Washington.

Exchange of Prisoners in Missouri.

Cairo, September 4.—Col. Wallace and Gen. Pillow have exchanged prisoners.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, September 4.—The steamship Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing 750,000 in treasure.

[NIGHT DISPATCHES.]

Court-Martial in St. Louis.

St. Louis, September 4.—Colonel Dr. Ohna was court-martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Verdict: "Dismissed from the service."

The Syracuse Convention.

Syracuse, September 4.—The Democratic Convention met here to-day. Francis Kernan was appointed temporary chairman, and upon taking his seat made a speech amounting to three hallelooahs. Among the remarks he said that the rebellion must be crushed out and that the war must not be against slavery. "When whipped in we will cheerfully give our Southern brethren their full Constitutional rights."

The Yankees Believe President Davis Dead.

Louisville, September 4.—Ridiculous reports announcing the death of President Davis, originated by the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent, have caused intense excitement within the past forty-eight hours. The despatches received by Adams Express Company fully contradict the assessment.

Seizure of Southern Property in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 4.—One bark and four schooners were confiscated to-day.

Arrest in Boston.

Boston, September 4.—Jas. Laguire, of Halifax, was arrested to-day for conspiracy against the Government and remanded to prison. Bail was refused him.

From Washington.

Washington, September 4.—Gamble, the rebel Governor of Missouri, is here.

The Confederates are reported concentrating at Chain Bridge.

Federal Capture.

New York, September 4.—The Federal gunboat Roanoke captured the H. Middleton, from Charleston, bound for Liverpool, with naval stores.

New York Cotton Market.

New York, September 4.—The Cotton market was firm to-day, while the sales embraced 3700 bales.

Confiscations in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, September 4.—The cash balances due Southerners at their commission merchants' houses are being seized.

Fremont's Abolition Proclamation.

Louisville, September 4.—It is stated that the Union Committee have a dispatch from Lincoln stating that Fremont's negro proclamation will be repudiated by the Administration.

Another Victim.

Saratoga, September 4.—James Chapin, of Vicksburg, was arrested here and ordered to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Slaves at Old Point Comfort.

Fortress Monroe, September 4.—Eight hundred slaves are at Old Point Comfort.

Lincoln's Letter to Gov. Magoffin—Kentucky Neutrality to be Violated.

Louisville, September 4.—President Lincoln, in his letter to Gov. Magoffin on the subject of Kentucky's neutrality, concludes as follows: "I do not believe that it is the popular wish of Kentucky that the war be moved from her limits. With this impression I must respectfully decline to remove them. I sympathize with you in your desire to preserve the peace of Kentucky, but it is with regret that I search and cannot find, in your not very short letter, any declaration or intimation that you desire the preservation of the Union."

From Western Virginia.

A letter dated Mayeville, August 31, states that Generals Jones and Loring have left Dublin, Va., and report that Col. Tyler had 2000 men, of whom only 950 escaped. A gentleman on board, who formerly lived here, was in Charleston when the fugitives arrived.

From the Confederate Capital.

Richmond, September 4.—Vice-President Stephens returned this afternoon from Manassas, accompanied by his brother, Judge Stephens, who has been quite sick, but is now much improved.

We have nothing reliable from the camps.

Federal Schooner Sunk on the Potomac.

Fredericksburg, September 4.—The *Recorder* of yesterday says that the mast of a schooner was seen sticking out of the water near the Maryland shore, opposite Aquia Creek, sunk by Confederate guns.

Under the head of "Desperation," the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* has the following timely remarks:

What varied fortunes may yet be in store for the contending parties to the present wretched war time and fate can alone disclose. But of the fortunes of the past up to the present, we have an opinion, clear and distinct, which is, that the fortunes of the war is to the present date at least not only with the armies of the Confederates, but that the Federal authorities are most clearly driven to desperation.

The rebels from Great Bethel, leaving 1000 men on the ground, is claimed as a victory.

The defeat, rout and flight from Bull Run, leaving 10,000 behind, is claimed as a victory.

The splendid "backward movement" and consequence, at Vienna, leaving 300 men behind, is not admitted to have been a defeat.

The grand manipulation of the "Flying Dutchman" from Carthage to Springfield is claimed as a victory, although the farmers and others buried 140 of his men.

The great defeat and loss of 1500 men killed and as many more wounded and prisoners at Springfield, the other day, is claimed as a victory. Those late battles having been fought in our own State, we are enabled to get with a considerable accuracy of the extent to which the Federals falsify the facts.

But the affair at Springfield is of more recent date, and the facts more immediately in the reach of every one.

Four eight days before the battle we learned that Gen. Lyon had 15,000 men. The Government gazette repeated this over and over again, at St. Louis, and said his force was ample to carry any forces that could be brought against him, and, moreover, that Gen. Fremont had a large reserve force at St. Louis, but did not deem reenforcement to Gen. Lyon's army necessary.

The battle was fought. What's the story now? Why, that Gen. Lyon had but one-fourth the force of the enemy. That, why should have him so small a force? Again, that the Federals gained the victory. Again why retreat, leaving your dead upon the field, your cannon, your small arms, your provisions and your wounded in the hands of the Confederates. Why publish a *garbled edition of Gen. Prentiss's report* of the battle, and circulate it in handbills throughout the country, wherein the main *facts* are suppressed *and garbled* so as to make the number of the Federal forces killed 500 instead of 1500, as he there stated? A member of this garbled extra, without date or signature is in our possession. Do not these facts indicate desperation?

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.—By the following from the New York *Tribune*, the leading organ of the Abolition party in the North, it will be seen that recruiting for the army in that city is dead. Although they are offering to pay $2 per head for recruits, they can find none who will enlist. Where will they get the 50,000 they promised to raise in a few days?

During the last two or three days the recruiting business in New York has been very slow, and appearances indicate that there will be a standing intermission between the United States and State recruiting organizations. With a view of speedily filling up their quota, the State authorities are now preparing to pay the $2 bounty formerly paid by United States recruiting officers, and which, at the recent session of Congress, in the matter of additional bounties, if nothing else, conditions as they now are heretofore, the propriety of doing will have to be called into requisition.

The total number of recruits, as compiled from official sources, now in the city, is as follows: In United States regiments, 6844; mustered under State regulation, 641. This includes the regiments ordered off during the present week.

[For the New Orleans Bee.]

INDIRECT TREASON.

A note to the writer, from a very intelligent and highly respected lady friend, makes the following melancholy revelation: "The wool-burners, talking shortage of the supply for woolen yarns, which our patriotic ladies now require for knitting socks for our heroic soldiers, have advanced the price some *two hundred per cent.*, thus manifesting an intensity of covetousness equivalent to open and undisguised co-operation with the Washington conspirators against our rights and our liberties."

If there be any mode of punishing such unprincipled extortioners—such unmitigated traitors—I hope our public authorities will avail themselves of it. If there be not, I trust such defect in our laws will be speedily remedied. But these small dealers are, unfortunately, not the only parties whose avarice has prompted them to take advantage of the adverse circumstances now weighing upon our community. Men of large capital—larger than would be desired by one who had not so contracted his higher faculties as to become a worshiper of Mammon—are evidently augmenting the general burden pressing down our hapless community by monopolizing the leading articles of prime necessity, and demanding for them two or three times their value. Such speculators, for pandering to the pockets of struggling thousands tributary to one's own plethoric purse would, under ordinary circumstances, meet the reprobation of those capable of understanding the dictates of justice and magnanimity. Men appreciating their duties to others never descend to such expedients, and entertain no respect for those who do.

But in times like *these*, when the indigent, and even those in comparatively comfortable circumstances, are subjected to discouragingly onerous burdens, the heartlessness of such a proceeding becomes too palpable to evade the notice of any benevolent and liberal-minded person. If those inconsiderate enough thus to betray to every discerning mind their deplorably avaricious propensities are not amenable to any existing law, they will not escape condemnation when arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion. They may have contributed largely towards equipping our noble, self-sacrificing and intrepid troops, but if they have indirectly levied contributions upon our whole community for many times the amount thus expended, such outward manifestations of patriotism are mere mockery, entirely too transparent to delude the many. Words they have of even "aid and comfort to the enemy," by augmenting the difficulties with which he strove to crush us.

Had capitalists monopolized indispensable articles for the purpose of keeping them out of the reach of avaricious speculators, reselling them in small quantities, at a merely nominal profit—just sufficient to avoid loss—they would have manifested genuine patriotism, and vindicated their claims to the gratitude and love of the present and future generations. This they could have done at a less sacrifice than that of thousands, who have curtailed their own comforts for the sake of contributing five dollars or less towards enhancing those of our brave defenders. The withering spirit manifested by a vast majority of our people—men, women and children—is a practical rebuke to men incapable of any higher aspirations than those demanded by the golden deity.

OBSERVER.

Catching a Tartar.

An Englishman, Mr. Muir, from Charleston, S. C., was arrested some days ago in New York, as he was about to embark for England. He was sent to Fort Lafayette, and his baggage and papers seized by the police. Among the latter were several letters from persons in Charleston to their correspondents in Europe. Some of these have been published. We copy two, says the Richmond *Whig*, which have outraged Yankeedom immensely. The contempt expressed for the Yankees inflames them quite as much as the news of a proposed recognition alarms them. Both they, the great Yankee nation, should be the jest and scorn of the civilised world, is too bad! Their swagger and rout the theme of every public mart and every private letter from this continent to Europe! And, in addition to this, that they are on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin! No wonder they boil with rage! They talk of impaling Mr. Muir for bearing such enmities.

The New York *Herald* thinks the reference to Lord Lyons makes out a *casus belli*, and Seward can't do less than to call his Lordship out, and drive Russell out of the country in twenty-four hours.

CHARLESTON, August 3, 1861.

DEAR FELIX:

On politics I will not say much. The last important step I see is still to come. I feel not to be in good spirits about it. *Moreover, I alone know pretty well what is unknown to the public.* I write, for instance, the commercial reports of the English Consul to his Government at home. *I can answer you I can see daylight, and we will soon have full sunshine. I have read Russell's private letter about the battle, and he (Lord Lyons) is furious.* Yesterday, also, Lyons's last good saying was that he would say to Seward (a vile snake) "if you will not admit our Southern ports, leave belligerent rights, you must now admit that they are a belligerent power."

You may rest assured that the South will be independent, and soon become greater than the North, for true wealth is here, and not at the North, because the soil here produces every thing that is necessary, and moreover yields immense values in cotton, tobacco, rice, &c., as extras.

In the products of the earth the South is the greatest country. I hope Hamburg will soon give direct steam lines to Charleston. I can *expect to be in full business, for England will and must break up the blockade. I have still later information which still more confirms me in the belief that England and France will soon acknowledge us.*

MORRIS SELIGMAN.

Another commercial letter, written at Charleston, was found in possession of Mr. Muir, from which we make the following extract:

MR. B. [Mr. Bonch, the British Consul at Charleston] showed me confidentially Mr. Russell's letter about the battle. His letter beats all I have yet seen in print about the Yankee cowardice. He says we could have had Washington by merely asking.

He said Lord Lyons had an inclination to ask Mr. Seward "if the Confederate States of South America" (a new name) "were desirous of being to his notion, he would certainly admit they had the belligerent power." *On oath of secrecy he communicated to me also that the first step which Lord Lyons was taken, Mr. [Mr. Bonch, the British Consul] and Mr. Bulliony, French Consul at Charleston, together, sent Mr. Trescot to Richmond yesterday to wait on Jeff. Davis, President, to accept the treaty of commerce, to accept the neutral flag carrying neutral goods. This is the first step of direct treating with our Government.*

If prepared for active business by 1st January, you may rely on all going right.

Crops good and fine. There is more corn made than ever known. Cotton will be four million bales, with what was left from last crop.

Have no doubt that there will be soon direct opportunities with the South by steam. All our privateers do remarkably well, though some lost good than others.

Troubles Abead.

The Baltimore *Exchange* publishes the annexed correspondence. We have been expecting some such development:

NORRISTOWN, PA., August 26, 1861.

DEAR SIR—A great excitement exists in different parts of Pennsylvania just now, and you need not be surprised to hear of stirring scenes before many days. What would you think if the State should pattern after Missouri? And that is what the Republicans and Democrats freely suggest the idea. Hitherto Democrats have furnished the majority, if not two-thirds of the volunteers. They now refuse, and the consequence is that there are unable to get Officers are plenty, but men are scarce. The reason is that the Republican generals have taken high ground in denouncing Democrats as abolitionists, and many a Democratic man have almost been driven into the secession idea.

But the great operating cause now in the action of the authorities at Washington in attempting to drive Democrats into the Republican ranks, under the cry of "no party." This will not be submitted to, and in every county you will hear the Democratic ranks for the old Democratic doctrine, the edict has gone forth from Washington that Democratic organs must be "nationalized." Several papers, I understand, have already been seized by the Marshal.

The Eastern *Sentinel* was mobbed and destroyed on Monday last, and the result in old Montgomery is a terrible state of bad feeling.

The *Jeffersonian*, West Chester, was also destroyed by a scarcely organized mob at midnight on the same day. On the next day I passed through, or rather into the village, and the excitement ran very high. This is a State emerging ground, and parts of two companies organizing to make up a regiment were almost broken up by the attack on the *Jeffersonian* office. Out of about 150 to 170, one lieutenant and fifty men withdrew their names, declaring that if such was to be the course of the Republicans might fight their own battles.

Every where the Democratic ranks are closing up, and the excitement ran very high. This is a State emerging-